NEW-YORK MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1873.—TRIPLE SHEET.

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THE SPANISH OUTRAGE.

MORE BLOODSHED PROBABLE.

A PRETENDED CONSPIRACY DISCOVERED IN HOLGUIN -ARREST OF CUBANS-CONDITION OF THE SPAN-BH MINISTRY-A DEMAND FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE DECREE RESPECTING AMERICAN PROP-BRTY IN CUBA.

No information has been received of additional executions of Virginius prisoners, but it is reported that a conspiracy has been discovered for an uprasing which was to have taken Holguin simultaneously with the arrival of the Virginius. Many arrests have been made, and a clamor has been raised for the severest measures. The difficult position of the Spanish Cabinet has given rise to the report that a crisis is imminent; but nothing definite is known on this point. In the mean the Government at Washington has adepted a course which is likely to increase the difficulties of the Government at Madrid. Secretary Fish has requested the Spanish Envoy at Washington to give the assurance that the decree for the release of property seized in Cuba and belonging to Americans, is in process of execution. The object of the demand of the Secretary appears to be to enable the President to give some posigive statement in his message to Congress that measures have been taken for the protection of American interests. Some light is thrown, by the statement of our late Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, upon the nationality of the Virginius as well as upon the object of Capt. Fry in braving the windictiveness of the Spaniards. In regard to the peculiar characteristics of the latter, some idea; may be formed by the excitation which is manifested in

A PRETENDED CONSPIRACY.

Havana, according to telegrams from that city.

A PROPOSED UPRISING SAID TO HAVE BEEN DISCOV-BRED TO TAKE PLACE WITH THE LANDING OF THE VIRGINIUS EXPEDITION-MANY ARRESTS MADE AND MORE EXECUTIONS PROBABLE.

HAVANA, Nov. 16 .- The Voz de Cuba says a con spiracy has been discovered in Holguin and the arrounding jurisdiction for a rising simultaneously with the landing of the Virginius expedition. The plot had extensive ramifications throughout the nd, and was to have been carried into execution on the first of November. Many persons already have been arrested, and the arrests are daily increasing. The Voz hopes that the persons proved guilty of taking part in the conspiracy will be judged in accordance with the utmost severity of the law.

THE SPANISH CABINET.

BUMORS OF A CRISIS-POSITION OF THE CAPTAIN-GENERAL OF CUBA.

MADRID, Nov. 16, 1873. There are rumors that a ministerial crisis is impending in consequence of the Virginius affair, but their truth is denied in official quarters.

A delegation from the Spanish Colonial Club waited upon the Minister of War to-day, and asked him to keep Captain-General Jovellar at Havana. The Minister replied that he would be unable to decide until he was more fully informed of recent events in Cuba.

The Correspondencia contradicts a current report that Joyellar has resigned.

ACCOUNT OF THE EXECUTION ON NOV. 7TH. APPEARANCE OF CAPT. FRY-SEVEN MINUTES EM-PLOYED IN KILLING THE PRISONERS-THREAT TO WITHDRAW THE EXEQUATUR OF THE U. S. CONSUL. HAVANA, via KEY WEST, Nov. 15 .- The following account of events at Santiago de Cuba has been re-

On Friday morning, the 7th, thirty-seven of the crew of the Virginius were brought on shore and taken to the prison, to remain there until their exeoution, which was ordered for that afternoon. Capt. Fry, a noble-looking old man, fully a head taller than the rest of the crew, when he met his men on the wharf, previous to the march to the prison, saluted them all. The salute was returned with

At 4:45 p. m. Capt. Fry and the 36 men and officers were publicly shot, despite the protest of all the competent foreign authorities. The marines were seven minutes killing the wretched prisoners. It seemed as if they would never finish. At last the sailors marched off, and the troops filed past the long row of corpses. Then the dead carts were hurried up and loaded indiscrimately with the mangled

The American Consul has done all that could have been done. Indeed it was threatened that his exequatar would be withdrawn for his exertions in behalf of the prisoners. In an interview with Gen. Burriel, that officer yelled at him and otherwise treated him disrespectfully. The British Consul also made an ineffectual protest against the execution. It is reported that 16 of the victims were

EXULTATION AT HAVANA.

SPAIN DECLARED NOT AFRAID OF WAR-BOMBASTIC ADDRESS OF GEN. BURRIET.

HAVANA, via KEY WEST, Nov. 15 .- Great anxiety is manifested here to see the comments of the New-York press upon the capture of the Virginius and the shooting of the prisoners. There is a general feeling that it is desirable to have all the prisoners executed as quick as possible, before the Government of Spain or any other power can get a chance to intervene, although some of the better feeling portion of the people deprecate undue haste, and fear that it may lead to serious results. The Constancia says:

No matter how much our country has fallen in the last ave years, the Spanish people have not become degraded to such an extent as to be frightened by those who might have to pay dear for their temerity and insolence in the event of intervention. We lament the bad situafrom being daunted by foreign complications May be we ought to desire them in order to liberate us from miscrable party intrigues. Spain is not degen erate. All bad passions will immediately become quiet when there is any prospect of a foreign war. stronger powers know this, and their intriguing politiought not to forget it. Unfortunately the

When the news of the capture of the Virginius wa received here it was thought that something would be tried to prevent the pirates from receiving their just

The address of Gen. Burriel to the soldiers is very bombastic. Describing the chase and capture of the

The Tornado belched forth flames instead of smoke going at her fullest speed. She finally came up with and explained the Virginius, which was taken possession of with repeated cries of "Vica España" from the Tor nado's reliant crew, without the slightest resistance from the others. One hundred and sixty-three men de Avered themselves quietly up, having cravenly thrown evertoare during the chase the arms which they ought never to have grasped, and the military equipage conaded to them to defend their ignoble cause. This goe to show and to confirm the poverty of our enemies efforts, and to demonstrate their impotence against the

winks of Spain, which Providence manifestly favors. The Legalidad complains of the inexactness of the

press telegram, which stated that the Viginius was

captured near Jamaica.

According to official statements, the Virginius was 18 miles from the coast of Cuba when the chase began. She headed for Jamaica, distant about 100 miles. The chase lasted eight hours, both steamers going at their full speed, and both being fast vessels. They must, therefore, have been very near Jamaica when the Virginius was overhauled; but as the captain, all the navigators, and the crew of that ve have been killed by the Spaniards, they can put the distance at what they please.

The mails per steamer Frankfort from New-Orleans were seized by the Government, and their distribution has not yet been permitted.

THE VIRGINIUS AT KINGSTON.

STATEMENT OF THE LATE CONSUL OF THE UNITED STATES AT THAT PLACE-THE NATIONALITY OF (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 .- Thos. H. Pearne, late United States Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, has just arrived here, and brings definite information in regard to the arrival and departure of the Virginius at Kingston. The ship came down to Kingston in charge of a Capt. Williams; soon after-Capt. Fry arrived from New-York, with authority from the owners of the ship given in the name of a Mr. Patterson of New-York City, to assume command and take the vessel and eargo into Cuban ports. About half of the crew deserted when preparations began for loading and sailing. All the transactions were perfectly open, and matter of common notoriety. Arms, ammunition, and other warlike stores of various kinds were gathered and shipped. All intelligent persons on the ship understood the true character of the vessel and of her mission. Mr. Pearne bad two interviews with Capt. Fry in regard to his expedition, and protested against his undertaking it, and gave it as his opinion that if the Spaniards captured him be would surely be shot; that every man on the ship took his life in hi hand when he joined the expedition. these protests Capt. Fry replied that the Spaniards could not shoot him; that it would only be a case of blockade running, and as he had been a Confederate blockade runner he reasoned that as the United States did not shoot prisoners captured in this business the Spaniards woud not do it. Afterward Mr. Pearne sought Capt. Fry, and again and again attempted to dissuade him from sailing. The Captain replied that to him the whole matter was a question of bread for his family. If he could succeed in landing his cargo where it was wanted, it would give bim a large sum of money, and he was determined to make the attempt at all hazards. There were about a dozen Americans or Englishmen among the seamen shipped, and it is doubtful whether all these had any clear idea of the character of the enterprise. Capt. Fry's papers were American and in all respects regular in form, though the real status of the vessel was a matter of common notoriety.

THE SEIZURES OF AMERICAN PROPERTY IN CUBA.

THE SPANISH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON ASKED TO GIVE ASSURANCES RESPECTING THE EXECUTION OF THE DECREES OF RELEASE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 .- In regard to the failure to execute the decrees from Spain for the release of American estates in Cuba, Secretary Fish informed Admiral Polo, the Spanish Minister here, that Spain must give assurances that these decrees are ob by Thursday 27th. Polo asked if the United States would not wait for an answer until the Saturday following. The Secretary said no; that the President intended to have his message finished by Thanksgiving day, ready to submit to the Cabinet on Friday, which is the day for the last regular meeting before Congress assembles. Polo was further informed that the President was auxious te be able to say to Congress that Spain had really acted in the matter instead of merely promising, and that in case she did not act he should recommend that the United States hereafter assume entire responsibility for protecting the lives and property of her own citizens in Cuba.

THE NEGOTIATIONS AT MADRID.

CONFERENCE TO TAKE PLACE EARLY THIS WEEK. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 .- There is nothing new in official circles concerning the Virginius, no telegrams having been received from Hayana by the Secretary of State since those mentioned in Friday even-ing's dispatches. The telegrams from Gen. Sickies since that time merely acknowl-edge the receipt of the late instructions. The conference between Gen. Sickles and the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs will probably take place early this week, and the result will be promptly reported to Secretary Fish by cable. No telegrams have been received confirmatory of the executions since those of the 4th, 7th, and 8th inst.

OPINIONS AT WASHINGTON.

OME SPECULATIONS ON THE PROBABLE COURSE OF THE GOVERNMENT-WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE DISPOSITION AND POWER OF SPAIN TO GRANT REPARATION - PROBABLE POSITION OF THE INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 .- Within a fortnight from the present time the crisis in the Spanish-Cuban affair will have passed, and the decision will be proclaimed whether we are to have war or peace. The interest on the part of Government officers and private citizens here is not abated, but continues to increase, while the diplomatic

representatives of foreign Governments are unusually watchful of events. Correspondence by telegraph between the State Department and our representatives abroad continues to cumber the cables. and the navy is bending every effort to enhance its strength and efficiency in the shortest time. Take the position all in all it is decidedly warlike as viewed from Washington.

Our Government bases its case, not so much upon the character of the Virginius, the objects of her mission, or the character of her crew, as upon the conduct of the Spanish authorities after the capture of the vessel. The right of Spain to seize vessel on the highway of nations, which is bent on a hostile mission in aid of the enemies of Spain, is not questioned by our Government. Spain has the same right to capture a vesbelonging to the insurrectionists in Cuba or one going to their aid with hostile intent, that the United States Government had to seize Confederate vessels, or vessels going to the aid of the Confederacy during our Rebellion. This position is not denied, but Spain has yet to show that the Virginius was a vessel of the character described. Our Government holds that the butchery of the officers and erew of the ship in the abrupt, headlong, and unprecedented manner adopted by the Spanish authorities is not only an unheard of discourtesy on the part of Spain toward our Government, but an act of blunt insult and disrespect to our flag and nationality which cannot be passed over. It cannot be questioned that the officers responsible for the murder were the acknowledged representatives of Spain, and that she is amenable for their official acts; that the internal troubles of Spain, her distance from her Cuban colony, and the strength and long continuance of the insurrection, with other apparent causes, have so depleted the Spanish army and

treasury that she can no longer control her own offi-

cers, is also acknowledged. But this does not lessen

her responsibility, as our Government, which for years has witnessed the countless outrages on our

citizens in that island without redressing them or

without compelling Spain to redress them, has now reached a point where it is necessary, in order to retain our self-respect as a nation, to act earnestly

and promptly.

In regard to the most natural course for us to pursoe, it is thought that we must demand reparation from Spain. She must first demand the instant re lease of the men yet living who were taken on the Virginius. Second, we must demand the release of the Virginius herself; and third, we must demand the surrender of the Spanish officers who were responsible for the murders, to be tried for their crime There is reason to believe that this demand has already been decided upon, and that Minister Sickles, ere this, has been directed to present it to the Madrid Government.

The disposition of the Castelar Government render any satisfaction demanded by the United States is not doubted by our Government. Indeed, it has shown as much on many occasions lately, but it is a grave question as to whether she has the power to satisfy our demand. It is believed that an insurrection and massacre are imminent in Havana, and that the hatred of the Spaniards by the negroes and native Cubans is liable to break out in bloodshed at any time. These classes in Havana are not necessarily allies of the insurgents in the mountains, but they are tired of the tyranny, slavery, and domination of the Spaniards. Such an uprising, added to the strength of the insurgents, might decide the fate of Cuba, and place it beyoud the reach of Spain. If the negroes waiting to take advantage of any trouble to revolt, it would seem clear that such an opportunity would be furnished, if the Spanish Goverument should attempt physically to enforce her decrees; besides, it would seem that Spain at home is in no condition to engage in additional undertakings of a warlike character in Cuba. Willing as Spain might be to concede our demands to the last limit, it is generally regarded in official circles here that she is powerless to do so.

Having taken our stand that we must be avenged for the insults to our national honor, our cours would seem a plain one. We must, by force, secure our demands, and it is believed here in high official circles that this will be the result of all this trouble That Spain would make any opposition is considered ridiculous. The effect of such a course on the future of Cuba cannot be foretold. If the United States undertake to enforce their demands by arms, they must have a sufficient force on the island perserve peace, and carry out one great idea, which is a leading object in the course marked out, viz.: to prevent the recurrence of the barbarities which, for so many years, have been an outrage and mockery on Christianity and civilization. Whether in the end Cuba will be independent and govern herself, or whether she becomes the property of the United States, must be a question for future debate and decision. In the mean time, nothing but negotiation can be done until Congress meets, two weeks from to-morrow. The Executive has power to make the demands but Congress only has power to provide for their enforcement, and so it is not with the President as to whether we shall resort to force. By the time Congress meets the President will be possessed of sufficient information to enable him to make a distinct recommendation in his annual message Until then, it is not likely that any official or semiofficial announcement of the views of the Executive

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

will be authorized.

LONDON, Monday, Nov. 17-5 a. m. The Times, this morning, in a leading editorial, says if the Virginius affair had occurred during the cendancy of the Democratic party, Cuba would doubtless have been immediately au-It draws a contrast between conduct of the Spaniards in Cuba and the lenient treatment by the American Government of foreign blockade-runners during the Rebellion. If England called upon to act in consequence of any of execution subjects, there is no reason why she should not acknowledge the independence of Cuba, especially if the act would check such outrages. It recommends the adoption of that line of policy by

The Daily Telegraph contains an article similar in tone to that of The Times. Both journals concur in the opinion that Spain is powerless to enforce reparation, and that the United States may possibly be compelled to intervene, even though reluctant

THE NORFOLK AND PHILADELPHIA NAVY: YARDS.

THE PLAC-SHIP WORCESTER TO LEAVE FOR CUBA ON TUESDAY.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 16.-The United States steam er Worcester, flag-ship of the North Atlantic squadron, has dropped down from the Navy-Yard to the naval anchorage off Town Point. She will probably sail for Cuban waters early on Tuesday, LATEST ACCOUNT OF THE WORK ON THE MONITORS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16 .- Seven hundred men, the fall force of the Navy-Yard, were at work today on the monitors Manhattan, Ajax, and Canaudai gua. They worked from 7:30 this moraing until 8 o'clock to-night. The Manhattan will go into commission to-morrow. The Ajax will have her turret placed to-morrow. The Pinta, a large tug, is being made ready as a dispatch boat, it is said, to run between Key West and Havans. There are being put on board four nine-inch pivot guns. From New-York the Powhatau and Monongahela are expected daily. The former will act as convoy to the Manhattan. In the latter vessel the workmen are engaged in placing torpedo booms. Hundreds of people ere around the Navy-Yard all day discussing the situ-

CONDITION OF THE ARMY.

EN. SHERMAN STATES THAT THE PRESENT ARMY IS INADEQUATE-WHERE THE DIFFERENT REGI-MENTS ARE STATIONED-OPINIONS IN THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16 .- If the Cuban crisis caches that point where it will be necessary to employ force on our part, either against the island or against Spain, or should it be necessary even to have an army of occupation on the island, the question as to the condition of our army, its lecality &c., is of some interest. Gen. Sherman, in converse tion, said it was absurd to talk of going to war on this question. He thought there was no danger of a war, and that indeed the United States could not go to war, as the military force is entirely inadequate for our own purposes-a remark in which the Attorney-General concurs. The latter says it is impossible to obtain sol-diers enough to assist marshals and district-attorneys in

carrying out the law in unsettled districts. standing of the army is at present about 29,450. The lat Regiment of Cavalry is stationed at the forts in California, Nevads, Oregon, and the Indian Territory. The 2d and 3d Regiments are in Washington Territor and Nebraska. The 4th is at Forts Clark and Duncan in Texas. The 5th is in Arisona. Part of the 6th is in Kausas; the remainder is in the Indian Territory. The 7th is in Dakota Territory. The 8th is in New-Mexico, and the 9th and 10th are in Texas and the Indian Territory. The 1st Artillery is in Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina. The 2d is in Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, and North Carolina. Company A of the 3d Artillery is at Fortress Monroe, and the remainder is stationed at the forts in New-York harbor. The 4th Artillery is in California, Oregon, and Washing ton Territory. The 5th is in Rhode Island, Massachusetta, Connecticut, and Maine. The lat Infantry is in New-York and Michigan. The 2d is in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, and Tennessec. The 2d is in Kaussa and the Indian Territory. The 4th is in Washington Territory. The 5th is in Kansas and the Indian Territory. The 5th is in Dakota Territory. The 7th is in Montana Territory. The 8th i in Washington Territory. The 9th is in Nebraska. The 10th and 11th are in Texas. The remainder of the in-fabtry is distributed throughout California, the Indian

and other Territories. Gep. Shormanisavs that none of

the troops or machinery of the army are available in any contemplated designs upon Spain. Whatever additions are made Congress will decide.

Ex-Gov. McCook of Colorado, who was a Major-Gen-

eral in the Rebellion, and is of the family known as the "fighting McCooks," says that nothing would do so much to bring a fraternal feeling at home as a war with foreign nations. Gen. Pickett of the Confederate army holds the same views. Both say they could put 100,000 experienced soldiers from both armies in the field within a month from the time war was declared. The army officers here are generally hot for a fight.

SECRETARY BELKNAP'S MOVEMENTS. NO ORDERS GIVEN TO GEN. HANCOCK.

Gen. Belknap, Secretary of War, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Saturday morning and re turned to Washington in the evening. His visit was ap parently one of private business alone, as he did not go to the Army Headquarters here, and communicated no instructions to Gen. Hancock, commanding the Department of the East, relative to his action in case of any sudden demand for troops that might grow out of the com plications with Spain. It is also known that he held no tioued here during his visit, and although Gen. Hancock was at his headquarters during the day, ready to receive any instructions the Secretary might give none carrived. It is reported that Gen. Belkuap, who has during his entire Cabinet career been a warm adherent of the Cuban cause, said to a personal friend on Saturday that at the meeting or Friday the Cabinet was a unit in favor of prompt and strenuous measures in the present exigency, and had determined to vindicate the national honor in a way that would satisfy the American people. The General him as to the object of his visit here.

Capt. Wharton of Gen. Hancock's staff stated that the force of regulars in the Department of the East, which extends along the coast from Maine to Virginia, consists only of about 4,000 men, three regiments of artillery, and one of infantry. He had been at Army Headquarters on Saturday, but did not know anything about Gen. Belknap's movements in the city.

A DISCOURAGING VIEW OF OUR NAVY. ADMIRAL PORTER'S OPINIONS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 .- Admiral Porter of the United States Navy arrived in the city this morn-He has been busy all day in drawing, for use when called upon, a statement showing the condi-tion of the Spanish navy. He says at present the Spanish navy has 25 vessels, carrying 140 guns; 24 carrying 50 guns, and 22 carrying 582 There are also 10 transports, capable of carrying guns, and 50 gunboats with one heavy gun each. Fifty-three of these vessels are stationed on the coast of Cuba, carrying 320 guns, with 9,000 men, all told. The Admiral thinks that with the present condition of our navy we would not be able to compete successfully with the Spanish. He said the question now at issue between the United States and Spain was that respect ing the insult to our flag. The Virginius was sailing under regular papers; she had got into waters other than those of the United States, and was captured it was the duty of the Spanish Government to have held her for trial. If she had violated any law, this Government was the proper one to punish her for it. He was not conversant with the views of the Administration on this question, as no member of the Cabinet He remarked in regard to the excited feeling among the people that it was not easy for our Government to eadily respond to their views. The Government had responsibilities which the people bad not. If the people did not keep their faith with nations, the Government must. He thought resolutions declaring war with Spain would be offered early next session.

THE SPANISH CONSUL'S VIEWS. DEPRECATES HASTE AND UNDUE EXCITEMENT.

Senor De Uriarte, the Spanish Consul at this port, was applied to for his views in the matter of the ution of the Virginius passengers and crew, and the probable complications arising therefrom, but he expressed a desire to wait until he had further and official dvices from the scene of the execution. No official letails have as yet been received, and he did not careto base any statements upon the meager statements cabled nere. He expected that as the matter was of such grave importance the official documents would be furnished to the Havana press for publication. He could not account for the alleged summary execution of the prisoners unless it was that they had confessed themselves culpable and in such cases to interrogate the accused and allow their declarations and defense to be heard, and he supposed these would be made public. If they confessed their crime, it is probable that the execution was not delayed by the further formalities of the trial. There was probably as much excitement in Havana as there is here over the matter. The Virginius had long been the subject of aversion to the Spanish people in Cuba, where its name was synonymous with blockade-running and other disloyal acts. When the capture was made the unthinking mass of the people excitable, did not stop to consider anything about a fresh erew and passengers, but supposed that as it was the same Virginius those on board were mainly the same persons who had been guilty of treason in supplying the insurgents with munitions of war. Senot Uriarte expressed his opinion that the Government of the United States was acting wisely and prudently in waiting for the particulars of the recent events. It would be absurd for a great Government like this to rush into a conflict until it knew enough to justify its action. If extravagant demands were made or hostilities begun, and subsequent events proved how unnecessary it was to have gone to such extremes, civi ized nations would laugh at American diplomacy. If there was any advantage in delay the Americans had it, for if hostilities were actually begun they would have had additional time for preparation. He did not think that the fragmentary reports were sufficient upon which to base an opinion as to the ultimate results of any prospective complications with Spain. He had received no official advices from either Havana, Madrid, or Washington, the Governments of Spain and the United States communicating through their respective Ministers, Admiral Polo and Gen. Sickles. Referring to the facilities for obtaining official details. he supposed that there had been some obstacle to communication. It was very evident that it was of the first importance to the commander of the forces at Santiago o send a report of his action to Havana, in o der that it might immediately be transmitted to Madrid for the consideration of the Home Government. Yet with all the facilities which the commander possessed, it had taken four days to send the news from Santiago to Havana. Señor Uriarte supposed that as there had been violent storms the wires had been disarranged, and the advices consequently were sent a part of the way by couriers. Referring to the last dispatch announcing the execution of the remainder of the crow and passengers he said that dispatch was dated Cardenas. There was no reason why such a despatch should have come from Cardenas, and implied that it was probably untrue. He concluded by stating that it would be best for all to wait the arrival of definite advices, which might alter

PRESIDENT GRANT AT NEWARK President Grant, with Secretary Robeson, visited the Newark (N. J.) Industrial Exhibition on Satarday, and spent yesterday at the house of his mother in Elizabeth. The Riuk, where the exhibition is held, was erowded, and the Presidential party, consisting of ex-Congressman George A. Halacy, ex-Gov. M. L. Ward, Senator Frelinghuysen, Abel S. Corbin, the President's brother-in-law, Congressman John Hill, Amos Clark, jr. Mayor Ricord, and others, spent severa hours in in specting the contents of the Exhibition building. A re-ception was given in the evening at the residence of Mr. Halsey, at which there were about 5,000 guests. The President returned to Washington at 9 p. m. yesterday.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN ORGANIST.

Samuel Adams, age 44, organist of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, in South Pifth-st., near Pifth-ave., died suddenly while playing commotion was created in the congregation by the occurrence, and the body was taken to the late resiGENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS IN FRANCE. TUMULTUOUS SCENE IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE ON PROLONGATION-A TERM OF FIVE YEARS RECOMMENDED FOR MACMAHON -GREAT EXCITEMENT OCCASIONED BY THE RE-PORT-THE MODERATE SECTION OF THE LEFT RESOLVES TO UNITE WITH THE REPUBLICANS. Panis, Saturday, Nov. 15, 1873.

Upon the meeting of the Assembly to-day, a mem ber of the Right announced that the Committee on the Prolongation of Marshal MacMahon's Powers was still in session, and moved a recess for a few bours, and that, if necessary, a night session be held for the purpose of hearing the report of the Commit-

The motion met with vehement protest from the benches of the Left, and the Chamber became the scene of great uproar.

When the tumult subsided, the secretary of the Committee announced that it was impossible to say when the report would be ready, but the Assembly, nevertheless, by allarge majority, voted to suspend the sitting until 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Upon the resumption of the session of the Assembly, after the recess, M. Laboulaye read the report of the "Prolongation Committee." It commences by showing the difficulties of prolonging President MacMahon's powers without organic laws. To do so, says the report, would result in a more or less disguised dictatorship under the title of President of the Republic. France wants a settled government, but it is impossible to grant President MacMahon more than five years' power. The report also proposes to so constitute the Republic that France may not become the prey of revolution, and recommends the appointment of a Committee of Thirty to consider constitutional bills. It concludes by appealing to the Conserva tives to help found the Republic, now that the schemes of the Monarchists have failed; otherwise the dissolution of the Assembly is inevitable. The discussion of the report is fixed for Monday next. There is great excitement over the conclusions of

The Moderate section of the Left has resolved to withdraw the amendments which it intended to propose to the report of the Committee on the prolongation of the President's powers, and to unit with the Republicans in an effort to defeat a motion for an unconditional prolongation of ten years which will be presented to the Assembly by Gen. Changarnier to-morrow.

In the elections for members of the Assembly to day, the Republicans carried the Department of the

OPENING OF THE ITALIAN PARLIAMENT. SPEECH OF VICTOR EMANUEL - HIS HOME AND FOREIGN POLICY.

ROME, Saturday, Nov. 15, 1873. The Italian Parliament was opened to-day by King Victor Emanuel in person. In his speech from the throne, the King said:

I hope for a continuance of the work of internal organ ization, that thus Italy may increase her prosperity amid order and safety, the two indispensable conditions of industry and progress. It has been shown that Rome may become the capital without upon the independence Pope or the exercise of the spiritual function and relations of the Catholic world. We will respect his religious sentiments and his liberty, but will not permit attacks upon the nation and its institutions. Our relations with all foreign powers are friendly. Testimo nials of the affection of the Emperors and peoples of Austria and Germany have been addressed to Italy, w ich has conquered her rightful place among the tons. 'Since the causestand war between Austria an I ly have disappeared, there remains nothing but the nfidence of mutual interest of a sure friendship, in harmony with those family affections which an impe rious duty has made me subdue, but cannot extinguish We wish to hve in harmony with all nations, but we will

firmly guard the rights and dignity of our own. The King asks for bills to perfect the organization of the army and navy, and to improve the finances. In concluding his speech the King said :

I have confidence in the nation, and feel that the nation has confidence in me. The speech was greeted with frequent and enthu-

THE BRITISH FLAG INSULTED AT DAMASCUS

siastic demonstrations of approval.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 15, 1873. Intelligence has reached this city that a serious conflict, the cause of which is not stated, has occurred in Damascus. During the disorders the British flag was insulted. The Consul demanded reparation for the indignity, but it was refused.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

BAYONNE, Nov. 16, 1873. The Carlist chieftain Dorregarray now occupies Los Arcos. Gen. Morioues retired to Logrone, to await the result of the ministerial crists in Madrid.

FOREIGN NOTES. It is said that Sir John Duke Coleridge will

e elevated to the peerage.

Ninteen thousand dollars in bullion was shipped from Southampton for New-York on Saturday, by the steamship Frisia. The steamship Abyesinia also took \$3,000 from Liverpool for New-York.

The small-pox continues to prevail to an alarming extent in Rio de Janeiro. Business is at standstill in the coffee market, and immense stocks are accumulating. The revolution in Paraguay has been suppressed. It is thought that Gen. Mitre will certainly be the next President of the Argentine Confederation.

ATROCIOUS MURDERS.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMER KILLED BY TWO NEGROES HARRISBURG, Nov. 15 .- Friday evening, about six o'clock, an atrocious murder was committed about three miles outside of the bdrough of Middletown nine miles east of this city. An old farmer, Abrahan Beam, who had drawn his money out of the bank and secreted it in his house, was the victim. He was in his barn shelling corn when two negroes entered. One seized a hatchet, which was tying near the shelling maseized a hatchet, which was lying near the shelling ma-chine, and the other had a large blokory club. In a few moments the old man was a bloody, mangled corpse, and the murderers then went to the farm-house, intending no doubt to murder the inmates. Failing to get in, and arousing old Mrs. Beam, the murdered man's wife, who vig rously blew the dinner horn, the negroes fied. The alarm was soon given, and large bodies of men collected and began a thorough search for the wretches, who will hardly escape lynching if caught. A SHEEP HERDER SHOT IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16 .- A dispatch from

San Juan South says:

A sheep herder was murdered at New Idria, Nov. 12, by
two men, one of whom is named Chaves. His companion belonged to Yasquer's gang. They fired six
shots into their victim, and then Chaves cut his throat.
Chaves escaped, but the other murderer was caught and
tried by a lynch jury. He confessed his participation in
the orime and was hanged. His name and the name of
the murdered man are unknown.

YELLOW FEVER AT MEMPHIS. MEMPHIS, Oct. 15 .- One death occurred today from yellow fever. This is the fourth day without a

new case of fever being reported. The Howard Asso ciation still has about 40 uurses ont, but as fast as they come in they are paid off and sent home. SAILORS' PROTEST AGAINST THE SHIPPING ACT.

The sailors who have been complaining against the "Shipping act" met at the City Hall on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, to form a procession and to receive an address from Mayor Havemeyer. The little abit Red White and Blue," placed on a truck, stood in front of the entrauce to the City Hall, and a targe crowd assembled long before any of the sailors ap-peared. At about 12:15 about 300 sailors were cal inscriptions were carried by the men.
Mayor Haveineyer, in his address to the sailors, said
that he did not think thus essuan required special enactments outside of the general laws which are designed to
regulate the rights of bumanity, and it the Shipping law
was set well administered they should make their case

PRICE FOUR CENTS. peculiarly their own and appeal to Congress for a medi-fication of the act. The sailors then formed in a proces-sion and, headed by a band of music, proceeded up Chat-ham-st., and through other streets in the lower part of the city.

THE THORNDIKE MURDER TRIAL. SIXTH DAY-CLOSE OF THE TESTIMONY-THE PRIS

sixth of the trial. In opening the case for the defense,

ONER ON THE WITNESS STAND. BELFAST, Me., Nov. 15 .- The Thorndike murler case was resumed this morning, to-day being the

Mr. Wallace, the prisoner's counsel, cautioned the jury against giving too much importance to the statements client before the Coroner's jury, as they were made in a state of excitment, and insisted that the position assumed by the Government must be so strong, in order to satisfy them of his guilt, as absolutely to exclude every other bypothesis. The first witnesses examined to-day testified friendly relations maintained with his brother up to the day before the tragedy. The blood on the prisoner's clothing was accounted for by his having thrown himself upon the grass where the bodies had been laid. Mrs. Lucilla Gordon, age 68, mother of the prisoner, testified that the brothers lived together on terms of

friendship; that they worked in company on Saturday

before the murder, and that John T. Gordon manifested

no displeasure when the farm was conveyed to Almon. This afternoon the evidence was closed with the examination of the prisoner, who occupied the stand for over two hours. He swore that amicable relations had always existed between himself and his brother's family, and that the statements of his threats were false; thathe cheerfully acquiesced in his father's arrangements in substituting Almon for himself, and, in fact, was ignorant of the conveyance of the farm until after the murder; although he suspected that his brother's wife wrolder he anonymous letters to Miss Edwards, and was somewhat vexed with their author, still no worder trouble with her was ever nad. Having, arranged to leave next day for Massachusetts, where he expected to work, he retired carry on the evening before the murder, and was first awakened by Auna, his niece; after getting her and the little boy out without perceiving any one near, he attempted to rescue his brother, but was twice driven back by smoke; he then gave an alarm, and was uset by Ward, the hired man, and a neighbor, who assisted in smode; he che gave an arath, and was bet by warthe hired man, and a neighbor, who assisted in
cleaning the shouse; he saw no ax, and
was excited; the prisoner acknowledged the
falsehood of his statement to Sheriff Norton and others
that one Green was the guilty person, and said that he
made it to avert snapleion from himself, and to attract
sympathy. His testimony, although given with remarkable self-possession, was in many reprects irrelesympathy. His testimony, although given with re-markable self-possession, was in many respects irrele-vant and immaterial. As he did not deny committing the murder, the Attorney-General declined to cross-cr-amine him. The argument on both sides will be made on Monday.

THE FIRE RECORD. AT HAVERHILL-LOSS \$175,000-THREE MEN KILLED.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Nov. 16.-Haverbill was the scene of a fire on Sunday morning, which proves to be the greatest calamity that ever befell that city. About 6 a. m. flames were discovered in Washburn block, and in a few moments the whole block was one sheet of flames. The fire rapidly spread, and before it could be subdued, had burned 18 buildings turning out of shelter 35 business firms, and turning about 800 hands out of employment. Among the buildings burned were some of the leading and finest shoe factories in New England. The loss will reach \$175,000, which is fully covered by insurance. The principal losses on buildings are: J. P. Gilman, two brick blocks and one wooden block; S. F. Prescott, tine brick block; J. B. Nichols, a brick block; George Green, a large wooden block. It is estimated that the salvage on the stocks, a large portion of which were removed, and only injured exposure, will amount to 50 per cent of their value. The bodies of Amos George, a shoe manufacturer, and Amos C. Heath, an employes of Boynton Bros., were found in the ruins of Gilman's block, and it is supposed a third person is still in the ruins. Of the firemen Engineer Chency, Foreman Little of the steamer Essex, and Fire-man Hutchins were each badly injured by falling walls, but no fatal results are anticipated. Assistance was sought from Lawrence, and the Washington steamer was sent, making the distance of the remarkable short time of one hour. The origin of the fire is unknown, but the explosion of a cask of ement in the building where the fire was discovered, was the immediate cause of the rapid spread. AT CONTOOCOOKVILLE-LOSS, \$25,000.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 16 .- A fire broke out about 2 o'clock this morning, in the kit factory at Con-toocookville, owned by Mrs. C. R. George, and occupied by Warren M. Kempton. The building, with about 10,000 kits, was burned, and the fire spread to a grist-mill on the north side, also owned by Mrs. George, and occup by George Ketchum, and on the south side to a saw-mill owned and run by Joseph Barnard, jr. These buildings owned and run by Joseph Barnard, jr. ¿These buildings were also destroyed. From the grist-mill the free communicated with a building owned by Mrs. George, and used in the upper part as a carding-mill by Harvey, Campbell & Lower, and the lower part as a clapboard and shingle mill by Isalah Livingstone. This, with a large sash and blind factory on the north side of it, owned by Mrs. George and occupied by James McCiure and Livingstone, was also destroyed. The five then communicated with the house of Edward Burnham, where it was stopped. The total losses will probably reach \$25,000, on which there is said to be but a triding insurance, perhaps \$2,000. A telegram was sent to this city for steam five engines, and in response the Kearsarge went up. The fire was extinguished after burning about three bours.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

THE TURF IN CALIFORNIA - THAD, STEVENS WINS THE FOUR-MILE-HEAT RACE - TRUE BLUE DIS TANCED AND DISABLED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15 .- The weather to-day was very pleasant, and immense crowds attended the national four-mile-heat race this afternoon. Pool-selling opened briskly at noon, and the following shows the

 Phad. Sterene.
 \$260
 \$275

 True Blue.
 165
 152

 Joe Daniels.
 105
 100

 Pinij.
 10
 9
 The entries were Thad, Stevens, Joe Paniels, True Blue, and Mamie Hall. Hubbard was drawn. Thad.

Stevens took the inside, True Blue next, Mamie Halt

third, and Joe Daniels the outside. The first heat re-

sulted as follows:

sulted as follows:

First mile—Mamis Hall first, Thad. Stevens second, The Blue third, and Jee Daniels fourth. Second mile—True Blue first, Mamie Hall second, Joe Daniels third, and Thad. Stevens fourth. Third selec—True Blue first, Joe Daniels econd, Thad. Stevens third, and Malue Hall fourth. Pourin mile—Joe Daniels first by two lengths, True Blue second, Thad. Stevens third, and Malue Hall fourth. Thus of bear, 7:45.

After the heat pool solling was resumed on an enormal contraction. mous scale, Thad. Stevens bringing in one instance \$2,100, Joe Daniels \$1,500, and True Blue \$500. The horses were called for the second heat at 3:45, in readiness for a send-off at 3:55. Another fine start was made, the three horses taking the score neek and neck. On the fourth mile Thad, and True Bine were again neck and neck, Joe Daniels crowding. On the last half True Blue opened a

gap of five lengths, which he held in crossing the score,

Thad. Stevens being seven lengths in the reer. Time

The pool-selling was again resumed after the several heats. True Blue being the favorite. The horses were called for the third heat at 4:30, and started in good style at 4:35. Thad, took the lead through the first mile and crossed the score two lengths ahead, True Blue and Daniels running neek and neck. The second mile was a close run between the three. The third mile was a repetition of the first and second. Thad, Stevens leading across the score, Joe Daniels lapping him on the

leading across the score, Joe Daniels lapping him on the flank, and True Blue a close third. At the first quarter of the fourth mile True Blue failed, fell behind, and was speedily lost in the distance. Thad, ran his best, and parted company with Daniels, crossing the score nearly ten ienaths shead. Time, 7:57, the miles being made in 2004, 157, 155, and 2:02. At the conclusion of the third heat, intelligence was received that True Blue had broken his leg, and was a rulned horse.

Twilight was approaching when the horses were called for the final beat, making an aggregate round of 16 miles. Thad, Stevens soon pulled four lengths shead, and was galaing steadily when the horses disappeared in the dark. On the first mile Thad, Stevens had about the same advantage of his competitor, and crossed the score the third time about the same distance in the lead. Again the clatter of boofs was heard down the miles 30 yards in advance, and enough the miles 30 yards in advance came dashing through the miles 30 yards in advance, the winner of the great national \$20,000 race. The anthusiasm of the crowd was overwhelming. The time of the last heat was \$205.

ner of the great national \$20,000 race. The enthusiasm of the crowd was overwhelming. The time of the last heat was £205.

Nov. 16.—Mr. Chamberlain, owner of True Blue, eays Nov. is.—Ar. Chambership, owner of frue Bise, ayes he believes the horse is permanently disabled as a races by the accident yesterday. Various conjectures have been made as to the manner in which the accident occurred, but no one knows certainly. It is generally believed that the horse must have coughs his foot in a hole made by a gopher. True Blue was at his stable today very still and hame.